

The Charleston News.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 1318.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WASHINGTON.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT WAITING FOR GEORGIA.

Troops for Tennessee—Our Relations with Hayti, &c.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.

It is now stated that the President will not proclaim the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment until Georgia is regularly restored. The Democrats of the Senate are in accord with neither the Bullock nor Bryant party, and their action on Bingham's amendment is somewhat doubtful, unless Georgia Democrats, who, they say, have kept aloof, take some action in the matter. The fate of the amendment is doubtful, unless Democratic senators vote for the bill as it came from the House. It will be remembered that the Democrats of the House voted for the amendment, but they en masse voted against the Georgia bill as amended, and the Democrats of the Senate seem inclined to vote the same way unless supported by some positive demonstration from the Georgia Democrats.

Troops will be sent to Tennessee to aid the revenue officers in the enforcement of the laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unendorsed Texas indemnity bonds, holding that, according to the principle decided in the case of Texas vs. White & Chiles, they are not negotiable, and will be paid only to Texas.

Dispatches from Admiral Poor mention his arrival in the flag-ship *Serran*, at Port au Prince, on February 9. Had an interview with the Provisional President and Cabinet of Hayti, and explained that pending present negotiations between the United States and San Domingo, this government would protect Dominicans against any hostile power. The Haytian authorities hoped friendly relations between the United States and Hayti would not be interrupted, and while aware of their weakness, knew their rights and would protect them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be judges of their own policy. Poor heard, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered the menacing attitude of the United States. Rumors, which proved unfounded, of a collision between a United States and a Haytian war vessel had been in circulation. The United States iron-clad *Dictator* was also at Port au Prince.

EUROPE.

Rome and the Catholic Powers.

ROME, March 10.

The reply of the Pontifical Court to the last dispatch of the Count Darn has been forwarded to Paris. It contains in emphatic terms the demand of the French Government to be represented in the Ecclesiastical Council. The Apostolic Nuncio to the French Court is charged at the same time to give assurances that a representative of France will be received with all the consideration due that power.

VIENNA, March 11.

The Vienna journals claim that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron von Beust was most emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London Times does it no justice.

LONDON, March 12.

The journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which Olivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

Paris Items.

PARIS, March 12.

The Radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having promised his aid to the ministry.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her husband, Don Francisco de Assis, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be Jules Favre.

Duel in Madrid—Prince Enrique de Bourbon Killed.

MADRID, March 13.

A duel took place this morning between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon, in which the latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Cordova and Alaminor. Senor Rubio and another, (name unknown), both Republican deputies in the Cortes, acted in behalf of the Prince. The affair has created much excitement.

SPANISH REPORTS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 12.

The insurgents under Arrondadez, who are lingering in the neighborhood of Guines, came from Siguaney, whence they were driven by the troops. Their number is now reduced to 75. They are completely surrounded and cannot escape. Of the original band 36 have been killed since they entered the Guines jurisdiction.

Dispatches from General Lundo report that General Reloff has been driven from the jurisdiction of Villa Clara, and is now in the city of Remedios. During the retreat the rebel general lost his correspondence, which contains much important information. It discloses the fact that the insurgent Generals Hualdo, Dvalle, Saloie, Hernandez and others are forming clubs of independence hostile to all projects of annexation to the United States. Devalle, in one of his letters, declares that annexation at the present moment would be an act of cowardice; denies that a change from the government of Spain to that of the United States would prove a benefit to Cuba, and asks what title Americans have to Cuban gratitude, and bitterly complains of the Washington authorities for preventing the sailing of reinforcements and cruisers for the Cubans, and for withholding arms and supplies which have been paid for. The correspondence throws no light on the question as to who now holds the chief command of the rebel forces. It shows that General Agromonte has resigned, while General Fredrico, of the cavalry, still holds his position in the army.

The Spanish steamer *Tello* recently sighted two schooners in Bohan Channel, and as their decks were crowded with men in blue clothes she gave chase, but the schooners made for the Bahama banks, and the water being too shallow for the *Tello*, she gave up the pursuit and headed for Havana. When last seen the schooners were making for the Cuban coast. Admiral Malcompo has gone in search of them.

WAS IT THE CITY OF BOSTON?

NEW YORK, March 12.

The steamship *Smith* reports that while crippled and lying to, unable to make the least headway, off Azores, the captain saw a large three-masted steamer. It was a dark and stormy night, and he was unable to make her out.

A MURDER IN COLUMBIA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 13.

At 8 o'clock this morning, two colored men, named Berry and Mason, had a difficulty in a drinking saloon on Washington street, during which Mason drew a pistol and shot Berry, instantly killing him. The murderer attempted to escape, but was arrested. An inquest was held over the body of Berry, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

SPARKS FROM THE FIRES.

Samuel F. Wilson, of the New Orleans Picayune, is dead—aged 65.

Brevet Brigadier-General Morris L. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States army, died suddenly in New Orleans, on Friday—aged 56.

A religious revival is progressing in Cincinnati, and over two thousand have been added to the churches.

Revenue officers at Fredericksburg, on Friday, seized 50,000 cigars and twenty barrels of whiskey, for alleged violation of revenue laws.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Latest Gossip from New York.

The wall in Wall street at the sudden downfall of gold to its proper level, delights everybody except the greedy gold-gamblers. The excitement in the Gold Room from day to day is of the most turbulent nature, and the amount of money changing hands is almost fabulous; on every side the wrangling and yelling of the "operators" is kept up uninterruptedly. Even the solitary goldfish which sports itself in the waters surrounding the central fountain in the room was shocked out of his usual tranquil propriety at the boisterous blowing of the "bears," and was seen to leap from the water and utter a triumphant croak. The speculators see the throng and hear the noise—the confusion of tongues—but they cannot, unless they are experts, tell how the market is going, though the transactions take place beneath their noses. The operators promenade about the room, holding whispered consultations as they meet friends, and exhibiting, privately, slips of tissue paper, which must have been valuable intelligence, would soon be seen in the ring, working like beavers at the gold market, while their friends would apparently assist in the movement. When the precious metal touched 114, on Tuesday, the tumult was of the most frantic order, giving the room all the appearance of a Pandemonium. Having vented their feelings of delight at the confined descent of gold, and growing rather exhausted, the price reacted and remained steady for some time. A little after noon the pressure to sell was again renewed, and down went the price once more, finally touching 109. As soon as this quotation was reached the crowd indulged in noisy demonstrations of joy. Cries of "Specie payments" and "Gold Room" to be closed in twelve days," were heard throughout the room. Finally the excitement subsided, when the operators abandoned the field, and retired to their offices to reduce to intelligible shape the rude memoranda which they had made during the day, calculate their gains or losses, and then go home "to sleep, perchance to dream" of the battle they must fight on the morrow. A New York letter of Wednesday says:

The excitement in the "Gold Room" was renewed this morning, and kept up pretty much all day, to the neglect of most other business. The speculators and their agents are the most prominent actors on the stage, but among the spectators are so many of the merchants, that the Produce Exchange, the cotton market, and other great centres of regular trade, are comparatively deserted. The Stock Exchange also may be said to be lying on its back until the excitement blows over.

The universal feeling now, outside of the mercantile circle, is that the sooner the preliminaries go to the better. No possible shrinkage in values resulting from that could be worse to endure than the existing uncertainty, and the constant fluctuation of prices. If the action of the treasury to-day, in accepting the market price, will contribute anything to that conclusion, Mr. Boutwell will have the thanks of all who are engaged in legitimate trade, and not in the Wall street "ring."

The export of breadstuffs has been brought to a dead halt, owing to the advance of freight and the decline in gold, while the home trade is almost at a standstill. Immediate wants, and what is true of breadstuffs is true also of most other branches of trade.

The restaurants and other retailers continue to advertise "come in to change," but as the premium they have to pay for the silver is usually added to the price of what they have to sell, the purchaser reaps but little benefit from resumption.

The up-town dry goods dealers continue greatly perplexed. The course of the leading Broadway merchant, in promptly accepting the situation, and marking down his retail prices, has been followed by many of his competitors. And what is true of breadstuffs is true also of most other branches of trade.

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THE NEW REGIME.

The Personnel of the General Assembly.

NUMBER VI.

EZEKIEL, FERSTER, AND OTHERS.

Philip E. Ezekiel is a mulatto, and represents Beaufort County. He seldom spoke and has no influence. John H. Ferster is a white man, a native of South Carolina, and represents Sumter County. At the beginning of the last session he was very moderate, but this did not satisfy his political friends, and the party whip was cracked over his head, resulting in his being brought up to the desired political bitterness. He is a revenue assessor, also county commissioner of Sumter county. Simon Farr, a mulatto, and representative of Union County, may be very properly termed a useless member. Wm. H. H. Gray is an old black man, and represents Charleston County—by voting as DeLarge, Elliott & Co. He desires him to do. John Gardner is a black man, represents Edgefield County, and for all the good he does his constituents, might as well stay at home. L. P. Giffin is a white man, represents Abbeville County, of which he is also county commissioner. He has no influence. John G. Grant is a white man, and represents Chesterfield County. Esop Goodson is a mulatto, and a representative of Richland County. The delegation of this county is under the control of Scott, Parker, Neagle & Co., and Esop votes as he is told. Eben Hayes is an old and uncleanly white man. He represents Marion County. He is known as the "Patriarch of the House." The Marion Star "is informed, and has good reason to believe that poor old Eben Hayes, for the last twenty or thirty years a pretended minister of the Gospel," sold his vote on the Phosphate bill for the pitiful sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Hayes believes in a permanent session of the Legislature. Charles D. and James N. Hayne are two ignorant colored men, and representatives of Barnwell County. The former is postmaster at Aiken.

Barney Humphries is a black man who represents Chester County by sitting in his seat during the session, and regularly drawing his per diem. G. Holliman is a white man, and representative of Darlington County. James H. H. H. is a black man, a representative of Newberry County, and like Holliman may be put upon the unscrupulous list. James Henderson is a mulatto man, and represents Newberry County, but he lives in Columbia, fearing, as stated, to go home, as the courts are waiting to take cognizance of several offences which he is charged with committing. David Harris is a mulatto, a clergyman by profession, and a representative of Edgefield County. He and John B. Hyde, a white man, representing Greenville County, are useless members. Joseph H. Jenks, street inspector of this city, and representative of Charleston County, is a native of the North, and was an officer in the United States army during the late war. He was frequently absent during the last session, but when present, his vote was always recorded against the corrupt measures of the party. It is believed that the defeat of the Charleston Extension bill was in a great measure due to his efforts. D. J. J. Johnson, representative of Chesterfield County, is a black man. He seldom spoke. Henry Johnson, Samuel Johnson and Griffin Johnson, representatives respectively of the counties of Fairfield, Charleston and Laurens, are all colored men, with no influence whatever.

B. F. JACKSON is a native of the North, a white man, a clergyman, a surveyor by profession, and representative of Charleston County. He was a zealous advocate of the workingmen in his speeches, which, however, resulted in nothing that could be of service to them or to any one else. At the beginning of the session he had some influence, but none towards the close; then, in fact, he was looked upon even by the negroes as an object of contempt. The loss of this influence may be attributable to his action partly, but mainly to DeLarge's exposure in the House. During the session two of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy were in Columbia seeking signatures to a petition to Congress for an appropriation to rebuild their orphan-house in this city, which was destroyed during the bombardment. The Senate passed a resolution requesting Congress to grant the appropriation. When the resolution came into the House it was referred to a committee of which Jackson was chairman. He did not report as soon as was desirable, and a resolution was passed instructing him to do so. When the day appointed for the report to be made arrived, DeLarge stated that he and Jackson had been in conversation with the Sisters relative to the resolution, and that Jackson had been rude to them, asserting that they were not entitled to the appropriation, and that Methodism was the only true religion, &c. Jackson denied the truth of DeLarge's statements, whereupon DeLarge asked Jackson if he had not stated what had been related by him, (De L.) and receiving a negative answer, exclaimed, "Great God, Annanias still lives." Jackson wilted under this, and had nothing further to say, since then he has been known as "Annanias Jackson."

JACOBS, JAMES, MCKINLAY AND OTHERS. Henry Jacobs is a black man, and represents Fairfield County. As a legislator, his services could be dispensed with. Burrell James, a mulatto, and representative of Sumter County, spoke frequently, was profuse in scriptural quotations, and had some influence. Henry James, a mulatto, and representative of Charleston County, was good for one vote, when duly instructed how to dispose of it. W. R. Jervay, another one of the representatives of Charleston County, is a colored man, and though a little better qualified for the duties of legislation than many of his colored associates, was about as useless as the most useless of them. His forte, as he thought, was in making amendments. After mixing up himself and the bill or resolution he was endeavoring to amend, he sat down, leaving the matter to be rearranged by some one else. J. H. Jones is an ignorant white man, and representative of Marlboro' County. W. H. Jones is a colored man, a teacher, representative of Georgetown County. He was a great advocate of civil rights, and was known as "Civil Rights Jones." He is a pleasant speaker, uses very good language, and is an attentive legislator. Charles S. Kuh, representative of Beaufort County, is a white man, and was always found among the opponents of the corrupt measures of the last Legislature. Hutson J. Lomax is a mulatto, and representative of Abbeville County. He has great influence in his county, but none in the House. George Lee is a black man and a representative of Charleston County. He spoke frequently, but is a very poor speaker. He is an attentive member. S. J. Lee is a mulatto, and represented Edgefield County. He is a teacher. As a legislator he may be rightly classed with the poorest. Jordan Lang, a representative of Darlington County, is a

black man, and, like W. C. Morrison, another colored man, and a representative of Beaufort County, and Julius Mayer, a colored man, and representative of Barnwell County, would be of more service at the plough handle than as a legislator. William McKinlay, a representative of Charleston County, and an alderman of this city, is a mulatto. He endeavors to speak frequently, but so wears his hearers that they will not listen to him, and get him seated by calling the "previous question," or by several of them in succession rising to a "question of privilege." A visitor to the House will find McKinlay asleep as often as he will find him awake. W. J. McKinlay, a mulatto, is a representative of Orangeburg County, and registrar of mesne conveyance for Charleston County, for the duties of which he is as utterly unfitted as he is for those of a legislator.

MINTYRE, MICKY AND OTHERS. George F. McIntyre, a representative and school commissioner of Colleton County, is a small white man, and enjoys the reputation of having been the captain of the "Forty Thieves" organization. Thus far, he has made one speech, a very short one, simply asserting that if DeLarge meant that he was bought up with others of the school commissioners, he (De L.) was a liar. McIntyre, who is a strong advocate of social equality, expects to be sent to the Senate from his county in place of Hoyt. He frequently accompanied a young colored woman into the Senate and the House, and escorted her to a reception at Governor Scott's residence. He was seldom in his seat. Edward Mickey is a black man, and represents Charleston County. He is a clergyman by profession, and thoroughly useless as a legislator. Harry McDaniels is a black man, and represents Laurens County. Like Julius S. Mobley, a mulatto and representative of Union County, he is of no service as a legislator, but unlike Mobley, he has sense enough to be quiet. Mobley is known as the "troublesome man of the House." If any bill is brought up, in which dollars are mentioned, he at once moves that the further consideration of it be postponed for two days, in order that it may be looked into. As he is believed to be the "bugler" of the "Forty Thieves" organization, the object of the desire for postponement can be readily inferred. He is very obstinate, and will seldom obey the Speaker. F. Miller, a debased white man, and a representative of Georgetown County, is perhaps the most degraded man in the House, white or black. He was never known to speak, except to call for the "previous question" on the Phosphate bill. At the close of last session he visited several persons, offering to give fifty dollars to any one who would write him an address to his constituents. As there is in circulation a printed address from him, it is to be presumed that he succeeded in having one written. At the special session his vote was considered worth one dollar, or five cents. At the last session his market price was quoted at from five dollars, to a suit of clothes.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sad Accident in Spartanburg.

Early last week, Mr. Richard Mills left town to go to his home, some twenty-five miles distant. When about five miles from town, his horse became fractious, and, being suddenly reined up, fell backwards on his rider. Mr. Mills was brought to town, and carried to the residence of Dr. Boyd, where he died on last Saturday morning.

Runaways.

The Columbia Phoenix says: "Horse accidents are all the go. Last week, a fine horse, belonging to Colonel Patterson, killed himself by running against a post. Yesterday morning, as the circus band was passing, a horse, attached to a buggy, belonging to Mr. Pelham, became frightened, and ran into the open cellar, corner of Main and Plain streets. The colored driver jumped out, and escaped unhurt. The horse was slightly hurt, and the buggy somewhat injured. By-the-way, it would improve the appearance of the streets materially if these traps were enclosed."

Election.

The election for intendents and wardens of Georgetown cannot take place on Monday, because of the non-taking any interest in the matter except those who were allied to the Union League party. There were no opposition candidates. The following is the result: R. O. Bush, intendents; J. B. McDowell, wardens.

Shreds of State News.

All of the fine companies of Orangeburg were out on Wednesday afternoon last for parade and practice. The Elliotts performed some wonderful ladder performances.

J. C. Dalberry was arrested Monday last, and taken to Marlboro' jail for retelling liquor from his wagon, contrary to recent act in relation to sale of ardent spirits.

The weather in Bennettsville, for the past few days, has been cool and cloudy. It fell a few days ago, and lasted a few minutes. Fruit trees are apparently uninjured.

The Town of Lancaster has been rechartered.

Newberry has been made by act of Legislature a part of the seventh circuit, vice Abbeville taken out. Newberry, Laurens and Spartanburg now form the seventh circuit.

At an election to be held on Monday, the 18th inst., the following were elected to serve the ensuing year: Intendants—B. W. Ball, Wardens—J. P. Hunter, E. E. Richardson, A. W. Krue, W. P. Beard.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

Sufferings of the Passengers.

Further details of the loss of the steamship Golden City, on the coast of Lower California, are received.

The flight of the passengers when it was known that all hope of saving the ship had been abandoned was dreadful; women were calling for their husbands, children screaming for their mothers, and others praying God to save them. In the present the third mate came forward and began pulling the pile of life-preservers asunder. In less time than it takes to tell it, the heap was cleared off to the floor. In that short time, when the boat was sinking, more than half the coveted articles were rendered useless. When the fog cleared it was found that the ship was but half a mile from shore, and when it was finally determined to take to the boats, the first officers appealed to the male portion of the passengers to behave like men; to stand by him until the women and children were safely landed, then to get into the boats till that was fully accomplished. When they put off many feared they would meet with loss in the angry breakers that were roaring around them. Every danger, however, was soon overcome, and, with grateful hearts, the bulk of the passengers reached the shore. The boats landed their human freight without accident. The little raft, manned by two Chinese crew, was put into service, and by 11 o'clock, four hours from the time she struck, the passengers were all landed. After remaining ashore four days, all hope of rescue having been abandoned, the vessel was towed by a passing vessel to the wharf, and the passengers were rendered weary journey to Santa Maria. The direct road to the point of deliverance was not definitely known, some supposing it to be over the point of the mountain, while others chose to go inland and around its base. Many walked barefoot in the sand, and their suffering from the piercing rays of the sun was intense. Nine perished the first day; the march was rainy on the next day, the path reaching the steamer *Columbia*, which lay at the head of the bay, and were conveyed in safety to San Francisco.

—The Lord Chancellor advocated an amendment to the naturalization bill in the House of Lords on Thursday, permitting aliens to acquire and dispose of lands in British territory, except in time of war.

THE ONEDA CATASTROPHE.

LETTER FROM SURGEON SUDDAARDS.

Thrilling Account of the Disaster—How the Survivors Escaped—A Terrible Scene.

The following are interesting extracts of a private letter from Surgeon James Suddards, of the Oneda, to his father, the Rev. William Suddards, dated Yokohama, January 31.

We left Yokohama at 5 P. M. on the 24th. At 6.45 we were run into by the Bombay on the Oneda's greatest calamity. As I stepped out the moment of the collision, it seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately and everything was in the utmost confusion. Ordering men to get on the hatch, I saw a large steamer just clearing us. She was hailed by our executive officer and requested to stay by us, but as far as I could judge they steamed away as fast as they could go. I walked out on the quarter deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces. I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed that the ship would go down in two minutes, and I rapidly concluded that the only way to save myself was to get out of the ship as soon as possible. I must look out for myself. As I realized the position I noticed that the ward room boat, which hung at the port quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men. I jumped on the deck and asked if any officer was on board. The men said no, and seeing who I was they said: "Jump in doctor," and seizing hold of me, two or three of them dragged me into the boat. I took my trunk and my bag, and went on each foot to lower when ordered. Having first cut all the fastenings with knives, we slid out until within three or four minutes of the ship's going down. During this time the boat was being lowered, and the men were hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed out the side of the ship, and went down like a stone. I looked on deck and saw no one about the mainmast, and gave orders to lower away and hang by the falls. Afterwards her fall got jammed and had to be cut with a knife, and we were obliged to lower by hand. The davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after starting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck. I may mention here that when she went down, I saw a man, who was not on the ship, and on examination it was found that seven pieces were broken on the starboard side, and one of the planks was knocked an inch out of place. This must have been done by the side of the ship, and I am convinced that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the rope, I saw a link break by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside, if possible, and save life. Being under sail, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes was gone up and out of sight. I saw no one on the ship, and she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been; but seeing or hearing nothing, finally headed for the shore and landed about 8.30. At once we went up to a Japanese house, and engaged guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five or thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on the way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet. The English consul, Mr. DeLong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. We will be back in about a week. The Pacific mail ship found that she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been; but seeing or hearing nothing, finally headed for the shore and landed about 8.30. At once we went up to a Japanese house, and engaged guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five or thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on the way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet. The English consul, Mr. DeLong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. We will be back in about a week. The Pacific mail ship found that she had disappeared.

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